

## THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

## THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS DISCUSSED.

The Senate Passes the Pool Bill 12 to 7—Abraham Lincoln's Birthday—Proposition to Make it a Legal Holiday—Warrior Favored and Referred—Much General Business.

Hartford, May 29.—Nearly the last matter disposed of in the senate this afternoon was the pool bill. The bill, which was unfavorably reported by the judiciary committee, was called from the table by Senator Coffey, who introduced an amendment providing that all of the present anti-pool bill after the enacting clause be stricken out and adding a provision permitting the selling of pools on tracks for twenty days in the months from May to November, by vote of the citizens or permission of the selectmen. This is local option, special town meetings to be called to vote on the question when desirable. The penalty for any violation of the law is a fine of \$100. Senator Coffey made a strong speech in favor of the amendment, referring to the large amount of money in Hartford that is in the trotting business and the necessity for pool selling on authorized race tracks for a certain period.

Senator Warner said the face of the state had always been set against gambling. This amendment was an act of retrogression. It would be just as well to authorize the sale of tickets in the Louisiana lottery.

Senator Douglass favored the amendment, and so did Senator Dayton, only he thought that ten days was long enough period to sell pools.

Senator Coffey said he would accept twelve days as a compromise, and on that basis his amendment was adopted. The bill then passed, 12 to 7, five senators being absent.

## DEBATE ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

This morning at 11 o'clock the discussion of the two proposed constitutional amendments, one for the election of state officers by plurality vote and the other for an increase in the representation in the senate to a number not less than thirty-seven and not more than forty-five, came up as the special order. The committee on constitutional amendments reported favorably on the two amendments.

Representative Judson of Stratford spoke earnestly for the amendment and in closing he said:

"Do not let the phenomenal majority with which our candidates at the last election were triumphantly elected to the offices of state create in your minds such misplaced confidence in our party destiny as to turn your backs upon the party word that had already been given. Such political party will retain the confidence of the people, while all power ultimately resides, that is as zealous in keeping its faith with the people as individuals must be in their business relations. As a republican, having as much solicitude as you can feel for the welfare and future success of the party to which we owe allegiance, I warn you against the commission of an act that will be viewed by many of our people in both parties as a breach of faith. Rise to this occasion as the honorable as you can, and do not have shown yourselves to be and plant the banners of the republican party on the high plane of political integrity."

Mr. Newton thought the democrats wanted the republicans to kill the measure, so he was in favor of the amendment. He thought Governor Morris' big majority was due to the vote of the people who were indignant with the present method of electing state officers.

Mr. Allen, rep., of Sprague, was for the amendment. He thought the republican party was pledged to it. It would be justice to pass the amendment. He didn't think the republican party should be led by crafty politicians in this matter.

Mr. Parker, rep., of Saybrook, said the amendment was a republican measure. Judge Cowell, rep., of Waterbury, vigorously opposed the plurality amendment. He said it was illogical to say that the republican party was committed to it. He did not recognize the right of any legislature of two years ago or of ten years ago to pledge his vote for a measure. He called attention to the legislature of '74, which was bicameral, and that body, he said, never peeped on the question of plurality amendment.

The amendment was also favored by Representative Warner of Putnam, Hicks of Tolland and was opposed by Representative Bowen of Windham and Representative Green of Norwich.

The house took a recess at 1:45 until 2:30, with the understanding that a vote should be taken at 3:30. When the house reconvened, it was decided to postpone the vote on the amendment until next Wednesday at noon. It was voted to recommend to the committee.

## SENATE.

Bills passed—Relating to Domestic Building and Loan association; bill concerning investment companies; incorporating the Connecticut Cable Company; incorporating the Ridgefield Electric Light and Power company; incorporating the Connecticut Home Investment company; bill concerning the return of street railway companies; incorporating the Hartford Driving Club; incorporating the Lyman Gun Club; amending section 2518 of the statutes relating to highways; providing that judges of the common pleas court of New Haven county shall also hold office as judges of the courts and that jury may be held over beyond the term if thought best; bill concerning manufacture and sale of gold and silver articles; amending section 1386 of the general statutes; concerning the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment station; giving treasurer the power to draw checks and endorse them, etc.; authorizing the city of Hartford to issue bonds to the amount of \$200,000; concerning dogs; amending the charter of the Middletown Horse Railroad company; bill providing that a bond of \$100,000 be given for the release of a vessel for oyster piracy.

A favorable report was received on bill providing that the city of New Haven may issue paving bonds, amount to be specified by the court, common council and \$100,000 on bridge bonds; also unfavorable report on bill appropriating \$1,000 to the Connecticut Poultry association and Soldiers' Home at Noroton for new buildings. Next week the committee on temperance will report favorably on raising the license fee all over the state to \$100.

It was voted to insist on the former action in passing the bill for wiping out the Tomlinson bridge and Union Wharf company of New Haven. The house had amended by providing that the Consolidated road should not cross an electric road at grade. Senator Webster was appointed a committee on conference.

An unfavorable report was made on the bill providing for a separate vote on the question of license when a town contains a city or borough within its limits.

A communication from the governor was received appointing as members of the board of pardons Morris W. Seymour of Bridgeport and Edward Harland of Norwich. They are respectively.

Adjourned until Tuesday at 12:30 p. m.

## THE HOUSE.

The house adjourned yesterday afternoon when a vote was being taken on the bill concerning the stock of incorporated companies, no quorum being present. The bill came up when the house convened this morning at 10:30. Mr. Judson asked unanimous consent to table the bill, and as no quorum was present, the motion was adopted.

Mr. Gould of Stamford offered a resolution making February 12, the anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, a legal holiday, and amending section 1369 of the general statutes.

The resolution was warmly supported in a brief speech by Mr. Warner of Putnam. Mr. Judson of Stratford said the resolution should go to the committee.

Dr. Whilton of Manchester thought the date was too near Washington's birthday. He favored the spirit of the resolution, but thought the celebration should be made a little later.

Mr. Golden thought the house ought to pass the resolution without reference to the committee.

The resolution was referred to the committee on military affairs.

The resolution amending the charter of West Haven was slightly amended and explained by Mr. Hall. He said the resolution suggested the slight change by providing for the posting of the same on the public sign post was urged by the governor. The resolution was passed and transmitted at once to the senate.

The committee on labor reported through Mr. Middletown a substitute bill concerning the appointment of a state board of arbitration by the governor, who shall act as arbitrators on all cases of conflict between employers and employees. The substitute provided that the governor shall appoint one member from the dominant party, one from the party having the next highest number of votes and one to be selected by the labor organizations.

## CHARITIES CONFERENCE.

(Continued from First Page.)

ing no absolute moral character, for we are accustomed to find the more refined and cultured children are in their conduct and they more they recognize their duty to the conventions of life, the less likely they are to become involved in wickedness and absolute sin, so that living in a home that is clean and even attractively furnished, partaking of their meals in a civilized way, being decently served, and being required to show a correct deportment to one another and to those who are superior to them or with whom they may come in contact, is all an education in morality, which tends to overcome the absence of everything of the kind with its evil effect, which has been their lot before they came to the institution.

Fourth—There is necessarily in an institution that is conducted upon modern lines and according to the present development of science, a great deal of training and drill in self-control. The necessary regulations of the institutions themselves furnish a very large field for the exercise of this kind of discipline; the strict rules by which children are taught to be subject rather than sovereign, and the very many rules that are rules only of principle with the widest latitude of application that the pupil himself is required to make, and the military training which is now so common—which instills into the mind of the child a sense of duty and dignity of feeling in the boy, all tend to make it possible for the pupil to control his own actions, and even in the face of allurements and temptation to be able to follow that which he knows to be the line of duty. Then in addition to these general methods of discipline, there is the constant employment, either of some useful, instructive kind of work, or when not so employed, in the regular school grades improving the mind. This kind of employment differs entirely from the haphazard kind of work to which the child has been accustomed and being regular and with a definite object in view and consecutive in order, makes what may be called real work, and so fits the boy or girl for application in real life. Those who have been most completely and continuously engaged in useful occupation are those who have the most perfect control of themselves and are able to direct their actions and their tempers.

Fifth—There is another line of instruction that is made very prominent in an institution that conforms to philosophical laws in the laying out of its work, and that is instruction which teaches the pupil that whatever is gained is gained by exertion and whatever is enjoyed is the result of one's own labor. In all kinds of work about an institution and in its trade schools there may be such an appointment of labor and such results for a certain degree of proficiency and a certain amount of application as will show to the pupil that the labor he has done is not lost, but that he is reaping a reward, therefore, not only of greater proficiency that he is gaining in the work, but also in certain perquisites that come to him as a direct result of his success in labor.

This teaches children that there are things to be gained by work, and that work itself gives them those things that are desired. If a boy who is working in the shop and in the schools finds that the time of his discharge, together with all the privilege that he enjoys during his time in the institution, are dependent upon the labor that he does, he will be shown conclusively how much is possible to him by proper application. He will learn that he can gain those things which he desires by personal effort rather than by breaking the law, and so it will be possible in a certain degree,

which I believe to be a very large degree, to overcome the covering of the results of another's labor, for it is a child recognizes that what he has belongs to him because of what he has done, and he remembers how much it means to gain any end by labor, he will be less liable to deprive another of the results of his labor, just as he would not desire to be deprived of the results of his.

Sixth—There are moral instruction and religious instruction that keep continually before the child the necessity of recognizing the existence of a higher power, which teaches that the welfare of all mankind shall be considered, and which requires the attainment of the highest possible good of each individual, a disabusement of which is sure to follow upon the person so displaying rebuffs of some kind, present or future, just as the violation of any law is sure to result in loss. This instruction, of course, is without sectarian bias and not doctrinal in character, being simply a general outline of a man's duty to God and his fellows.

Now, what may we expect to be the result upon those who come from such sources as we have described and who remain under such influence for a longer or shorter period and return again to the same influence from which they first came? Is it possible to expect that a child will be a potent factor in determining the home life of a family after he returns to it? Is it possible that the new wants that have been created in his being will exercise so strong an influence over him that he may in some degree and to some extent bring about a different standard for the whole family? Can he, spurred on by his own new necessities, thrust into the rest of the family a sufficient feeling of importance of these things to excite new energy in the direction of attaining a better standard of life? Now, these are important questions, and in asking these questions we have indicated the sources from which we should expect the good influence to arise.

It is not an easy thing for one who has been accustomed for many months to live in comfort and to being surrounded with something like refinement and to having continually the experience of considerate treatment to return to a life in which all these things are absent. When he does return to these surroundings, he goes from the institution well clad, in a condition of health that has been attained through the regularity of his life and with abundance of physical energy with which to combat the evil influences under which he may be cast. His first effort, of course, will be to try and have as good as he has had at the institution, and there of course he is disappointed, for he is a large ground for expecting that the parents will in every way second his effort. We know that in humble circumstances in life, parents are very proud of any advance that their children may make beyond the class in which they have always lived and in nearly all cases they will make every effort to give their children better surroundings and better surroundings and to furnish them with better clothes than they themselves have ever enjoyed. Now there may not have been in the children themselves up to the time of their coming to the institution any ambition in any of these directions, but when they return from it, there is a strong desire to attain these ends. May we not expect that the parents will second that ambition and desire, and in order to make their homes comfortable and acceptable to those who have returned to them endeavor to improve their surroundings in every way, and in order to do this, to be faithful in labor and more persistent in their efforts to keep continual employment and to advance in the same so that the means of attaining those ends may be more ample than they would otherwise be. The child himself can contribute in a large degree to the attainment of these ends. In the first place his own earnings will be no insignificant factor in the attainment of the second place his own knowledge of the care of the house and its surroundings, the service of the meals and the preservation of his own clothing will be to those at home and who have never had any instruction in these things, quite an education. We have seen this effect, and the most earnest and persistent efforts on the part of parents to bring up the standard of their homes to that of their children, who have by some means gained greater advantages in these directions than ever attained before, after leaving the home temporarily. If such an effort is made, it immediately places the family upon a new plane of respectability and brings a new circle of associates and with that circle of associates new strength to continue the improvement that has been begun.

This is the answer to our question: "What may we expect of the influence of boys and girls who have been trained in reformatory institutions upon their homes when they return to them?" I would say that we may reasonably expect an improvement in the standard of living and a refinement of the general conduct of every day life, which is the first lesson and perhaps the most important one, leading to an ultimate emancipation of the family from its long life of degradation and poverty. If this expectation may be realized, it is certain that the beneficial influence of these institutions cannot be measured simply by the proportion of boys and girls they reform, but there must be added to this element the general uplifting of society in that part of it which most needs help from the other half of the world and which is itself the greatest menace to the permanent and happy existence of the whole who are well-to-do, and have by continued effort brought within the range of their enjoyments all that God intended that man should have in the world.

AT THE MORNING SESSION.

At the morning session of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections yesterday the first paper read was on the "Colored Insane of the South," by Dr. J. W. Babcock of Columbia, S. C. Dr. Babcock presented statistics showing that the insanity among the members of the colored race was not so prevalent as among the whites. In the south the mental disease has developed during recent years, and the number of institutions for the care of the insane have been increased. A paper on "The Increase of Insanity" was presented by F. B. Sanborn of Concord, Mass. Mr. Sanborn said that insanity was increasing in every civilized country. The reason for this, he said, was the increasing of the appliances and tendencies of high civilization develop insanity beyond the measure

of past centuries, and more than counteract the improvements made in treating insanity. As compared with half a century ago the classification of mental diseases and impairment has become more strict, and many persons are now returned as insane in England who would not have been included in that class in 1845. But the reported insane increased there from about 25,000 in 1849 to more than 90,000 in 1894, nearly quadrupled, while the population of England and Wales hardly doubled, gained from 16,000,000 in 1849 to about 31,000,000 in 1894.

In Scotland the proportionate increase has been nearly as great. In Ireland, while the population has been fast decreasing (from 5,739,960 in 1862 to 4,704,750 in 1892), the reported insane have gone up from 8,055 in 1862 to 16,689 in 1892. Saxony and Belgium and some parts of Germany are checking the increase in insanity by family care and detached buildings. The proof of an increase in new cases of insanity, pyro-rata, in Ireland and Massachusetts, furnishes a strong presumption that a similar evil exists in all countries where the accumulation of the chronic insane goes on so far as we know it does in the whole United States, in Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy and wherever we have careful returns of the yearly situation. New cases of insanity have been increasing in Massachusetts in the fifteen years from 1873 to 1887.

"The Importance of the Medical Examination of Convicts" was by Dr. Jules Morel of Ghent, Belgium, was afterwards presented with illustrations. At the morning session Rev. E. P. Savage, superintendent of the Children's Home society of Minnesota, presented a resolution to continue the investigation of child desertion by parents. The matter was referred to the executive committee. Rev. Dr. Savage has been gathering statistics of child desertion all over the union, and from four institutions in Connecticut he has received reports showing that during the past ten years 339 children were deserted by their parents in this state, and that on that basis over 40,000 have been deserted in the United States in seven years.

Yesterday morning Isaac Straus Jackson reported for Missouri, Homer Folks reported for New York, Joseph B. Bowers for Ohio, Dr. Walk reported for Pennsylvania, Rev. James H. Duntz reported for Rhode Island and Rev. J. W. Babcock reported for South Carolina.

## AT THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

The conference met at 2:30 p. m. in three sections yesterday at Marquand chapel, East Divinity hall and First M. E. church, presided over respectively by Charles Russell of Boston, J. B. Brackett of Baltimore and F. H. Nibbecker of Glen Mills, Pa. At the meeting of the first section a talk was given by Homer Folks, secretary of the State Charities Aid association of New York, who was to have spoken yesterday, but his paper was omitted. The subject was "State Supervision of Child Saving Agencies," dealing especially with reports of the institutions. Mr. Folks said that in these reports the amount of money is generally spoken of and embraces a great part of the body of the report, but the children themselves are as well worthy of accounting for as the money.

The report should be a careful, and honest account of what has been done during the year and how it has been done. In many cases the reports suggest questions as to how the work should be conducted rather than answers to any of the common problems. It is not usual to find much space devoted to beneficiaries, ages of children when admitted, or the principles governing admissions. These are all points which should be carefully gone into. The element which enters into the life of the pupil also from an interesting subject, and the public insists in knowing how many of the pupils become self-supporting citizens and all facts about their moral welfare. At the conclusion of Mr. Folks' address a lengthy discussion was held, in which Miss Elizabeth C. Putnam, trustee of the Massachusetts State Primary and Reformatory and Thomas M. Yundt of Woodford, Pa., superintendent of the Bethany Orphan's Home, took part. Miss Putnam told of the method of making out annual reports which she uses. She has slips with the name of each inmate on and the officers put in these slips all the facts about each pupil and these are put together to make up the statistical part.

Mr. Yundt said that in his institution not much attention was paid to valuable statistics, but methods for accomplishing the most good for the children were carefully considered. Mr. Dintwell, the chairman, then made some interesting remarks on annual reports, telling of the things to be avoided and giving valuable hints. The work of the second section embraced the subject of juvenile reformation, and the section was divided into two parts, the women's meeting, over which Mrs. W. D. Fairbanks, and the men's meeting presided over by Mr. Nibbecker. The women's meeting discussed matters pertaining to the management of girls' schools and certain measures necessary in these schools which are never needed in the case of boys. The men's meeting discussed special questions, and the formulated results of the questions presented to the superintendents of the country for consideration.

The subject before the third section was "Charity Organization," and the chief features were papers by Frederick Almy of Buffalo, and S. O. Preston of this city, agent of the organized charities, on "Relief by Work and Labor Tests."

Mr. Preston's paper was substantially as follows:

The adequate assistance of the needy unemployed and the preservation of their self-respect are the points aimed at in recent industrial experiments, and are incidentally followed by the detection of impostors and the prevention of pauperism and crime.

The experience of the past year in this city has not developed any necessity for new enterprises. There has been no unusual increase in cases deserving or in the pauper class. Our condition, therefore, while by no means perfect, is yet not unsatisfactory. Since June, 1894, the situation has steadily improved, and we have had but 100 or more resident applicants for work and aid this year than during the season of 1891-92.

During the unusual industrial depression of '93 and '94 public and private relief agencies were in active operation and were able to offer additional opportunity of work to needy ones through the hearty co-operation of the town au-

## G. A. R. Flannel Suits.

Until Decoration Day we will sell all wool Indigo Blue Flannel Suits, every one of which was made in our own factory and trimmed first-class, at

**\$7.50**

These Suits have always been sold at \$10.50, but our factory made up more than they could wholesale; and, rather than sacrifice them to the retailer, decided to send them to us and give our trade the benefit. We have them in three styles of Suits: Single Breasted Round Sacks, Single Breasted Straight Sacks, and Double Breasted.

**\$9.50**

Is the price we ask for our Mid-dex Flannels.

IN OUR

## Children's Department

We are offering some special inducements:

Washable Suits 49c up, worth 75c.

Sailor Suits, all wool, 90c.

School Suits \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50.

Dress Suits \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$4.00.

Knee Pants, 10c up.

Your money back on unsatisfactory purchases.

## OAK Manufacturing Clothiers,

49-51 Church Street, Near Crown Street.

HALL

thorities, upon whom falls the care of the poor. The necessities of the town at the time did not warrant the employing of the numbers who applied, but in view of all the circumstances it was deemed wise to provide work for those in a distressed condition. Application was therefore made to the city and to the park commission to accept the services of laborers for which the Organized Charities agreed to be responsible in the payment of wages. This was accepted by the city and park commission and gave opportunity to relieve the pressing necessity of the occasion. The paper then gave portions of the town agent's report, describing the work done by the labor test has been found an indispensable feature of the association work. The ability to offer employment on the premises is of the utmost value in determining the character of the applicant. The deserving can at once earn something, and their fitness to receive supplemental aid can be immediately established. The impostor is promptly unmasked, and evidence is secured ordinarily for conviction.

Thus far there has been no complaint that the work interferes with or supplants other industries. The price of the product is kept up to market rates, and the wages paid are not large.

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

## OZOMULSION

is a scientific preparation of Ozone, God's Life-Giving Element, and is a Liquid Food, which Enriches the Blood, Restores the Nervous System, and Stimulates the Appetite. It is charged with Ozone, the life-giving element of the atmosphere, which aids Digestion, destroys Bile Matter and brings back Vitality. It contains Gualacol, which increases the secretion of gastric juice, prevents fermentation and destroys the poisonous germs of disease. It has won success on two continents, restoring the health of the weak and America as the most effective remedy. Science has yet produced for the prevention and cure of disease. It is for Colds, Coughs, Consumption and Lung Troubles, For Scrofula, General Debility, Anemia and All Wasting Diseases. It cures these maladies which it attacks and destroys the poisonous germs which produce them.

IT IS THE KIND PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE.

All Druggists or T. A. Slocum Co., NEW YORK.

## OZOMULSION

DIRECTIONS for using CREAM BALM. Apply a portion of the Balm well up into the nostrils. After a moment draw slowly breath through the nose. Use three times a day, after meals preferred, and before retiring.

## CATARRH.

ELY'S CREAM BALM Opens and Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Protects the Membrane from Colds, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once.

A portion is applied to each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents, at druggists or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 53 Wall Street, New York.

## Dry Goods.

## Wm. Frank &amp; Co. 783 Chapel St.

## A TREMENDOUS AGGREGATION OF BARGAINS.

LADIES' CORSET COVERS 8c.—Corset Covers of good Cotton and perfect fitting; special at 8c.

LADIES' P. C. CORSET WAIST, 50c. Fine white satin Ladies' P. C. Corset Waists, perfect fitting, tape fastened buttons, sold everywhere at \$1.00; special at 50c.

INFANTS' CASHMERE SHORT CLOAKS, 95c.—These are white short Coats of good cashmere with silk embroidered scalloped cape and skirt. A great offer at special 95c.

INFANTS' FLANNELLETTES SACSQUES 10c.—Striped Flannellette Sacsques of good quality, special at 10c.

INFANTS' LONG SLIPS 20c.—White Cambric Long Slips, with circular ruffle of fine embroidery, special at 20c.

GIRLS' DRESSES 50c.—Misses' Cambric Wash Dresses, extra wide pompadour ruffles, yoke trimmed, with feathered braids, large sleeves, at only 50c.

MEN'S FRENCH BALBRIGGAN UNDERWEAR 35c.—Real French Balbriggan Underwear Shirts with pearl buttons and ribbed buttons, and Drawers with pearl buttons and extension strap, all perfect, but slightly soiled in process of manufacture. A great special at 35c each, or 3 for \$1.00.

LADIES' BEDFORD RIBBED VESTS 10c.—These are Ladies' Bedford Ribbed Vests, very handsomely trimmed, laced neck and shoulders, a wonderful bargain at special 10c.

LADIES' HOSE, 3 PAIR FOR 50c.—Ladies' Hermsdorf Black Hose, full regular made, special for this sale, 3 pair for 50c.

MEN'S FLANNELLETTE AND CHEVIOT SHIRTS 10c.—Excellent quality Men's and Boys' shirts of either Flannellette or Cheviot, 10c.

FOUR IN HAND TIES 11c.—These Four-in-Hands are in the new woven Scotch Tartan Plaids, suitable for both men and women; special sale price 11c.

DRESS LININGS.—Soft finish Lining Cambric, 3c yard. Fast black Cambric, 5c yard. Imitation Hair Cloth, 7c. Scotch Hair Cloth, all colors, sold everywhere at 25c; special at 15c.

NOTIONS.—Cotton Thread 3c. Children's and Misses' Hose Supporters, Warren style, two straps, if they last 5c, Ladies' size, same style, 6c. Japanese Tooth Brushes, 3c.

TOILET ARTICLES.—Colgate's Cold Cream Soap, special 14c. Colgate's Honey, Ointment or Glycerine Soap, special at 3c. Large bottle Hartshorn Ammonia, special, 5c.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT.—Ladies' strictly all wool navy blue Storm Serge, separate skirts, worth \$8.00, special at \$1.98.

Extra quality Storm Serge Skirt, lined throughout and stiff organ pipe pleats, worth \$5.00, at special \$3.50.

THREE RUFFLE SATINE SKIRTS 48c.—Good black Satine Skirts with three ruffles at special 48c.

## WM. FRANK &amp; CO.,

781-783 Chapel street.

## A FRIEND IN NEED.

## DR. SWEET'S

## INFALLIBLE LINIMENT.

Prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the great Natural Bone Setter. Has been used for more than 30 years and is the best remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Cuts, Wounds and all external injuries.

C. H. CONWAY, Proprietor.

Sole Agent.

## THE MANY NEW STYLES

## Ladies' Low Walking Shoes and Home Oxfords

Are well represented on our shelves. They were all made before the recent advance in cost of leather, and we offer to-day your selection from our enormous stock, all marked at the lowest prices ever quoted for Fine Shoes. The lots marked two dollars are SPECIAL BARGAINS.

Ladies' Paris Kid Oxfords, medium stout soles for walking, \$2.00

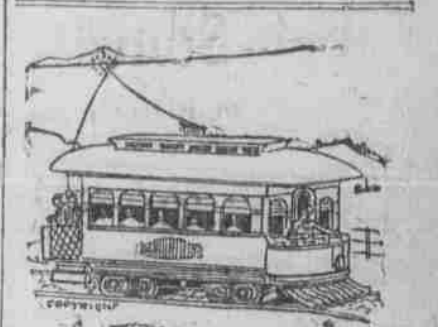
Ladies' Glaze Dongola Oxfords, light flexible soles, patent leather foxings, \$2.00

Ladies' Russet Goat and Cloth Top Oxfords, pointed and medium toes, \$2.00

## The New Haven Shoe Company,

842-846 Chapel Street, New Haven, Conn.

## The Conn. Clothing Co.



## We Are Getting There

Because we are on the right track and have the speed.

The public is with us too, and there are any number of reasons why they should be.

Our stock is of just what wide awake people are after. We give good value every time.

A full measure of what you want is what you want emphatically.

Brisk business is the secret of low prices.

We sell cheaply, because we sell largely, and we sell largely because we sell cheaply.

We propose to keep right on giving the people of Southern Connecticut the benefit of the best made and largest assortment of Clothing for Men and Boys, at the lowest cash prices.

## WE NOW OFFER:

Men's White Duck Pants, good quality, well made, at 75c.

Fine all wool Blue and Black Skeleton Serge Coats, single and double breasted, at \$4.00.

Alpaca Coats at \$1.25 to \$4.00.

An immense line of Shop and Outing Coats of all kinds.

## Children's Department.